

Construction

Engineer Troop Unit Construction in Connection With Training Activities

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SUMMARY of CHANGE

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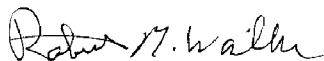
Engineer Troop Unit Construction in Connection With Training Activities

This revision--

- Changes the title of this regulation from Performance of Military Construction Projects in the Continental United States By Troop Units.
- Establishes policies and procedures for use of Military Construction, Army and Operations and Maintenance, Army funds for Army engineer troop unit participation in engineering design and construction training projects worldwide (para 2-1).
- Establishes policies and procedures for employment of Army engineer troop units conducting military construction activities in connection with military training exercises conducted outside the United States (para 3-1).
- Provides consolidated guidance regarding cost accounting criteria and procedures relating to Army involvement in engineer troop unit exercise construction activities outside the United States (para 3-2).
- Describes Army procedures for participation in Joint Chiefs of Staff directed or coordinated exercise-related construction programs outside the United States (paras 3-3, 3-4, 3-5, and 3-6).
- Adds procedures for Army engineer troop unit participation in humanitarian and civic assistance programs provided in conjunction with military operations in overseas areas (para 3-7).
- Clarifies policy for use of engineer troop unit construction in connection with training activities (app B).
- Contains mandatory requirements for conducting the internal management control process and includes an Internal Control Review Checklist (app D).

Construction

Engineer Troop Unit Construction in Connection With Training Activities



Robert M. Walker
Acting Secretary of the Army

History. This printing publishes a revision of this publication. Because this publication has been extensively revised, the changed portions have not been highlighted.

Summary. This regulation implements DOD Directives 2205.2 and 5100.3. This regulation prescribes new policies, responsibilities, and procedures for Army military construction undertaken by troop units worldwide, to include the role of troop units in execution of Military Construction, Army; Operation and Maintenance, Army; Research,

Development, Test, and Evaluation; and Defense Business Operations Funds projects. It implements policies and procedures contained in section 2805, title 10, United States Code, which establishes the guidance for use of appropriated funds for exercise-related construction in support of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff exercises conducted outside the United States. It also includes provisions for notification, control, and accountability of construction resulting from engineer troop unit training exercises.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve. It also applies to the Army Component Commanders of Unified and Specified Commands.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is The Chief of Engineers (OCE). The Chief of Engineers has the authority to approve exceptions to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulation. The Chief of Engineers may delegate this approval authority,

in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent.

Army management control process. This regulation contains management control provisions in accordance with AR 11-2 and contains a checklist for conducting management control reviews. (See appendix D.)

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation is prohibited without prior approval from Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA), Office of the Chief of Engineers, Pentagon (DAEN-ZC), 2600 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-2600.

Suggested Improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to HQDA (DAEN-ZC), 2600 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-2600.

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*This regulation supersedes AR 415-32, dated 23 June 1967.

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Chapter 1 Introduction

Section I General

1-1. Purpose

a. This regulation prescribes policies, procedures, and responsibilities for Department of the Army (DA) military construction, maintenance, and repair (CMR) accomplished by engineer troop units in connection with training activities. CMR activities are differentiated according to their location and the method of funding. Project funding alternatives for Military Construction, Army (MCA) and Unspecified Minor Military Construction, Army (UMMCA) (see AR 415-15); and for Operation and Maintenance (OMA) (see AR 420-10) apply to most of the troop training projects covered in this regulation. Funding limitations for activities of customers covered by other appropriations (for example, Research Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDTE) and Defense Business Operations Funds (DBOF) are governed by applicable regulations and authorities. Policies governing nonappropriated funds (NAF) construction will be in accordance with AR 215-1 and AR 415-19. For units undertaking projects in support of the U.S. Air Force, see AR 415-30/AFR 88-12.

b. Except as provided in chapter 3, all projects undertaken in support of the Army must comply with AR 415-15 and AR 420-10.

c. For the use of relocatable buildings, see AR 420-18.

1-2. References

Required and related publications are listed in appendix A.

1-3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

1-4. Objectives

a. The Army's training goal is to develop a combat ready force capable of decisive victory in combat.

b. The objectives of engineer training are to:

- (1) Task units with training missions similar to those they must accomplish in time of war.
- (2) Ensure individual and unit skills are sustained in a realistic setting.
- (3) Ensure engineer troop units conduct mission oriented training with the units they support.
- (4) Ensure operational readiness and deployability of engineer troop units.

1-5. Engineer troop unit training considerations

Refer to appendix B for an explanation of activities to be considered to achieve the training objectives contained in para 1-4 above.

Section II Responsibilities

1-6. Under Secretary of Defense for Policy

The Under Secretary of Defense for Policy (USD(P)) provides central management for Humanitarian and Civic Assistance (HCA) provided in conjunction with military operations, according to Department of Defense Directives 2205.2 and 5111.1 (DODD 2205.2 and DODD 5111.1).

1-7. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) will—

- a. Conduct HCA activities in accordance with DODD 2205.2.
- b. Manage the Exercise Related Construction (ERC) program.
- c. Review and approve or disapprove unified command ERC project submittals and notifies the appropriate congressional committees.

d. Inform unified commands of ERC project approval upon completion of the congressional notification period.

1-8. Commanders of Unified Combatant Commands

Commanders of Unified Combatant Commands will execute HCA activities in accordance with DODD 2205.2.

1-9. Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Army (SA) will—

- a. Program and budget for HCA activities (other than De Minimis HCA) conducted by Unified Combatant Commands for which the SA serves as Executive Agent, pursuant to DOD Directive 5100.3.

- b. Review and recommend to USD(P) changes, as appropriate, to HCA activities (other than De Minimis HCA) proposed by the Unified Combatant Commands to ensure that those activities enhance the specific operational readiness skills of U.S. military personnel who participate in such activities.

- c. Coordinate with the Unified Combatant Commands supported by the SA, pursuant to DODD 5100.3, in the preparation of Unified Combatant Command-submitted HCA mid-year and end-of-year status reports.

1-10. The Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations, Logistics and Environment

The Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations, Logistics and Environment (ASA(IL&E)) will provide overall policy and program direction for Army construction programs.

1-11. The Assistant Secretary of the Army for Financial Management

The Assistant Secretary of the Army for Financial Management (ASA(FM)) will control military construction appropriation funds and manages the Army budget.

1-12. The Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management

a. The Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (AC-SIM) will execute day-to-day military construction (MILCON) planning, programming, budgeting and execution system (PPBES) responsibilities.

b. The Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management's Program Manager for Military Construction will—

- (1) Prepare MILCON guidance for inclusion in the Army Long Range Planning Guidance (ALRPG) and The Army Plan (TAP).

- (2) As chairman of the Construction Requirements Review Committee (CRRC), review and evaluate program submissions for compliance with DA policy and guidance in coordination with the HQDA facility proponent.

- (3) Provide release authority to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for design of MILCON (other than Military Construction, Defense Medical) (MCDM) projects, after ASA(IL&E) approval.

- (4) Prepare and present MCA and Army family housing (AFH) programs and budget estimates to the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the Congress, as Army program manager.

- (5) Ensure the commanders of major Army commands (MACOMs) are kept informed on the status of MILCON programming and budgeting activities and that they participate in program development.

- (6) Ensure MACOMs submit projects in compliance with environmental laws and regulations.

1-13. Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans

As manager of Army unit participation in military exercises, the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (DCSOPS) will—

- a. Establish overall DA policy governing exercises consistent with this regulation and AR 350-28.

- b. Plan, program, budget, schedule, and coordinate Army participation in CJCS exercises.

c. Coordinate technical monitoring of the engineer activities connected with military exercises with ACSIM.

1-14. The Chief of Engineers

The Chief of Engineers (OCE) will—

a. Monitor engineer troop activity worldwide, and provide guidance and assistance to other members of the Army staff (ARSTAF) and MACOMs in matters relating to engineer involvement in exercises.

b. Execute the MCA funded Military Construction Program (Public Law 97-214), AR 10-5, and AR 415-15) to include design and construction of facilities for DA and such work pertaining to construction for the other services as may be assigned or agreed upon.

c. Ensure the preparation of engineer studies and the design and construction of MCA funded military facilities.

d. Provide guidance and monitor U.S. Army engineer participation in Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff directed or coordinated exercises.

e. Provide guidance on project qualifications and costing.

f. Provide guidance to MACOMs regarding projects which require transition from OMA funding to MCA funding.

g. Provide guidance on the technical aspects of the engineer activity connected with exercises.

h. Monitor CJCS Congressional notifications involving Army engineer participation in CJCS directed or coordinated exercises.

i. Monitor exercise planning and execution to ensure adherence to scope and funding definitions as prescribed in this regulation.

j. Provide guidance and monitor compliance with project documentation procedures set forth in this regulation.

1-15. Chief, National Guard Bureau

The Chief, National Guard Bureau (CNSB) will—

a. Monitor Army National Guard (ARNG) engineer units accomplishing troop training construction projects.

b. Provide advice and assistance to DCSOPS and the COE, as required.

1-16. Chief, U.S. Army Reserve

The Chief, Army Reserve (CAR) will monitor Army Reserve engineer units accomplishing troop training construction projects and provide advice and assistance to DCSOPS and the COE, as required.

1-17. Commanders of MACOMs and other operating agencies

Commanders of MACOMs and other operating agencies will—

a. Plan and conduct engineer aspects of training exercises to comply with provisions of this regulation for project costing, qualification, prohibitions, and limitations.

b. Ensure exercise activities enhance critical individual and unit skills.

c. Maintain project documentation as set forth in this regulation.

d. Provide adequate command and control for exercising units.

e. Enhance the training value derived by the War Trace program whenever possible.

f. Monitor exercises and develop corrective actions to systemic problems.

g. Coordinate with commanders of USACE divisions and facility users in the selection of suitable designs or construction of MCA funded projects for accomplishment by engineer troop units and the establishment of reasonable completion dates.

h. Publish directives assigning the design and construction of MILCON funded military construction projects to engineer troop units. Distribution of directives will include ACSIM, Headquarters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (HQUSACE) and appropriate USACE division and district commanders.

i. Maintain engineer troop units at strengths consistent with the assigned MILCON funded construction mission.

j. Provide government furnished equipment and services through the appropriate installation OMA account for MILCON projects as follows:

(1) Class I supplies.

(2) Table of organization and equipment (TOE) and table of distribution and allowances (TDA) equipment and expendables.

(3) Supplementary equipment required for the project and available through Army supply channels.

(4) Petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) other than that expended in construction of the project.

(5) Repair parts for troop equipment and vehicles. (See para 1-21 below.)

(6) Direct support for all troop equipment.

k. Continue normal command responsibilities over engineer troop units engaged in military construction projects as prescribed for other engineer units.

1-18. Commanders of installations

a. Provide logistical support to engineer troop units as directed by the MACOM commander, including open and closed storage space for materials issued to the unit for the project.

b. Direct the commander of the engineer troop unit selected to execute a MILCON project to:

(1) Establish and maintain close liaison with the USACE district commander.

(2) Coordinate with the USACE district commander on the preparation of current working estimates (CWE).

(3) Submit a listing of supplementary equipment (over and above troop allowances) required for the project to the installation commander and the USACE district commander.

(4) Prepare construction and material schedules and submit to the USACE district commander and other agencies, as appropriate.

(5) Perform engineering design in accordance with Army criteria and standards for construction according to approved plans, specifications, and construction schedules.

1-19. Army component commanders

Army component commanders of unified commands will—

a. Actively participate in selecting, planning for, and executing engineer training projects that satisfy the requirements of this regulation.

b. Assist the unified command in preparation of notification, through channels, of planned engineer activities.

1-20. Division commanders, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers division commanders will—

a. Identify military construction projects suitable for design or construction training of engineer troop units.

b. Coordinate the identification, selection, and completion dates of projects with the appropriate MACOM commander.

c. Designate the USACE district commander to provide technical supervision, inspection, and guidance to engineer troop units accomplishing projects controlled by the USACE division commander.

d. Issue directives to USACE district commanders defining the scope of work for projects.

1-21. District commanders, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

USACE district commanders will—

a. Provide oversight and guidance during execution of projects.

b. Manage funds appropriated for military construction projects.

c. Designate a resident engineer organization, or other suitable means to provide technical supervision and inspection, technical guidance, and required logistical support for projects.

d. Perform public relations functions, when required.

e. Furnish the following additional items or services to the participating engineer troop unit from MILCON accounts:

(1) Materials to be expended on, or incorporated in, the construction project.

(2) Petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) for vehicles and equipment used in the construction of the project.

(3) Local purchase of supplementary equipment to prevent costly delays to the project.

(4) Contractor maintenance for commercially procured supplementary equipment. (Ordinarily such support will not be available for use on troop equipment and vehicles unless costly delays to the project are imminent and can only be avoided by such support.)

(5) Determine best method for procurement (that is, Army stocks, rental, or local purchase) and disposal of supplementary equipment required for projects.

(6) Manage funds for the following:

(a) Rental or local purchase of supplementary equipment.

(b) Costs for procurement of Class IV equipment through military supply channels.

(c) Repair parts for commercial vehicles or equipment procured for and used on the project.

(d) Temporary duty (TDY) expenses incurred in connection with the project.

(e) Technical service fees charged by civilian technicians assisting engineer troop units in construction or installation of specialized facilities.

(7) Prepare, in coordination with the unit commander, CWEs.

(8) Establish and maintain cost and progress records, and submit reports as required by USACE.

is sited and the appropriate commander of the military service funding the project, in coordination with the appropriate USACE division commander. This agreement will define the zones of responsibility for the technical, administrative, and logistical support of the various agencies involved.

c. MILCON funded design projects.

(1) Engineer units may be employed to design MILCON projects to be constructed by either civilian contract, engineer troop units, or a combination thereof. Design projects assigned to engineer troop units may include reconnaissance, site and topographic surveys, field tests, preparation of plans and specifications, materials and cost estimates, and other data required for construction.

(2) MILCON design will normally be accomplished by engineer brigades or groups under the direct supervision of the appropriate USACE district commander according to criteria, guides, and standards issued by the HQDA. The relationship of the USACE district commander to the engineer troop unit commander will parallel that of the USACE district commander and an architect engineer firm. Projects of this type may be expanded to include construction planning, supervision, inspection, and compliance testing by brigade or group staff personnel during the construction phase.

d. MILCON funded construction projects.

(1) MILCON projects assigned to engineer troop units will be similar to those which the unit will be required to accomplish in a theater of operations (TO). The construction of airfields or other projects involving earthwork and paving, erection of TO type buildings, and the installation of exterior and interior utilities are examples of the types of construction training projects required. Engineer troop units (battalions and separate companies) will maintain construction progress as established in agreement between the unit's higher headquarters and the USACE district commander.

(2) Construction will be performed in accordance with approved plans, specifications, criteria, and standards issued by the Corps of Engineers.

(3) The relationship of the USACE district commander to the engineer troop unit commander will parallel that of the USACE district commander with a civilian contractor performing construction under a contract involving large quantities of government-furnished material.

e. MILCON funded project selection.

(1) To provide an adequate design or construction training project(s) for an engineer troop unit, the MACOM commander will request ACSIM to designate a MILCON project(s) for accomplishment.

(2) ACSIM will select the project to be assigned in coordination with the MACOM commander and will normally designate USACE as the executive agent.

(3) The MACOM commander and the USACE division commander will reach an agreement regarding the appropriate completion dates, giving due consideration for prescribed and desired training and testing, the predicted strength of the unit, and the required beneficial occupancy date (if any) of the facility to be constructed.

(4) The MACOM commander and the USACE division commander will also reach agreement on the scope of work and duties of the USACE district commander and the engineer troop unit commander.

f. MILCON funded project assignment. The MACOM commander will assign the project, by directive, to the engineer troop unit for MILCON projects. Command of the unit will be retained by the parent unit commander. The directive will specify the USACE district commander to provide technical direction, supervision of design or construction, and compliance inspection. It will also specify the logistical support to be provided by the MACOM commander and the USACE district commander. Once assigned, the project will become the mission of the unit to which the project is assigned and will not be accomplished by other units.

2-3. Operation and Maintenance, Army funded training exercises

a. General.

2-2. Military Construction funded training exercises

a. General.

(1) To provide opportunities for training, engineer troop units will be employed per this regulation and AR 415-15 in the design and execution of military CMR projects to the extent consistent with DOD policies regarding the use of troops and the proper execution of MILCON programs. Conflicts between the training opportunity and facility requirements will be resolved prior to assignment of a construction project to an engineer troop unit.

(2) When MILCON projects are assigned to an engineer troop unit, they must be considered a mission of the appropriate MACOM and installation commander, and the primary mission of the unit commander for the duration of the project. Engineer troop units will not be used to complete or construct MILCON projects beyond the approved scope of projects authorized by the Congress. (See AR 415-15.)

b. MILCON funded project joint agreement. When an Army engineer troop unit is assigned a MILCON project in support of another military service, a joint agreement will be negotiated between the MACOM commander in whose area the proposed project

(1) OMA funded projects, which are smaller in scope and include the majority of the troop CMR projects, will be executed in coordination with the director of public works (DPW), usually on the installation where the unit is based. Unlike the more formalized MILCON funded construction projects, the smaller troop CMR projects normally do not take priority over other engineer troop unit activities. However, efforts should be made to execute them in a timely manner.

(2) CONUS deployments for training to be conducted on CONUS installations are scenario driven deployments from a home station to an installation site to conduct engineer training activities. In these instances, the costs for troop support are funded by General Purposes (Program 2) OMA appropriations. Such exercises may include the conduct of incidental OMA funded construction projects in support of the installation.

(3) OMA funded minor construction projects approved by MACOM commanders, will not exceed \$500,000. If during construction it appears that the funded cost of the project will exceed statutory limits, work will be suspended. New project documentation will be submitted to HQDA (DAIM-FD) for decision on possible use of MMCA authorization and funds to complete the project.

b. OMA funded design projects. For engineering design of OMA funded CMR projects, the DPW, as installation coordinator of such engineer troop activities, will determine the design agency (for example, engineer troop unit, DPW, or USACE district) and ensure the projects are accomplished by troop labor.

c. OMA funded construction projects. CMR projects funded with other than MILCON will be coordinated with the installation DPW in accordance with this regulation and AR 420-10.

d. OMA funded project selection. The installation commander will normally select OMA funded projects for design or CMR.

e. OMA funded project assignment. For projects funded with other than MILCON, the installation or parent unit will assign the project to an engineer troop unit for execution.

2-4. Military Construction project funding, costing, and accounting

Programming, budgeting, justification, approval, legislative, apportionment, and allotment procedures for MILCON troop construction projects with appropriated costs greater than \$500,000 will remain the same as those used for MILCON projects accomplished by contract. These Army policies and procedures are contained in AR 415-15. For approved MILCON projects accomplished by engineer troop units, the supporting USACE district commander will perform costing and accounting functions. The supporting USACE district commander (or equivalent) will also ensure that the constructed work for these troop-accomplished MILCON projects conforms to other MILCON policies and procedures, as appropriate.

2-5. Operation and Maintenance, Army project funding, costing, and accounting

The proponent MACOM and installation commander will perform costing and accounting functions for all O&M funded construction (new work) projects executed by the proponent command. MACOM commanders may delegate approval authority to installation commanders to use O&M funds for minor construction projects costing \$500,000, or less. (See AR 415-15.) The criteria for determining funded and unfunded costs for troop construction of real property facility projects under \$500,000 are as follows:

a. Funded costs include:

(1) Costs for materials, supplies, and services applicable to the project, including those furnished on a non-reimbursable basis by other military departments and defense agencies.

(2) Costs for transportation of materials and supplies if separately identifiable and not included in the cost of the materials and supplies.

(3) Installed capital equipment items and their installation cost.

(4) Costs for installing equipment-in-place items (but not the material cost of equipment-in-place items).

(5) Labor costs, except for U.S. or foreign military labor and civilian prisoner labor.

(6) Overhead and support costs, except for planning and design costs, which would not have been incurred if not for the project.

(7) DOD funded costs applicable to the operation of government furnished equipment (GFE) including fuel consumed as a direct result of the construction effort and direct maintenance costs including repair parts installed for corrective repairs resulting from routine use or participation in project activities.

(8) Other overhead and support costs, including leasing of equipment not authorized at the tasked unit's level, and contractor related services (for example, storage and handling of project materials and relocation of structures).

(9) Costs for transportation of unit equipment if the transportation is solely for the construction project.

(10) Costs for travel and per diem related to troop labor if these costs are incurred solely for the construction project.

b. Unfunded costs include:

(1) Costs for transportation of unit equipment if the construction project is only a part of a larger activity such as an exercise.

(2) Costs for travel and per diem related to troop labor if the construction project is only a part of a larger activity such as an annual training exercise.

(3) Costs for material, supplies, services, transportation, and fuel furnished by sources outside DOD on a nonreimbursable basis.

(4) Material costs for equipment-in-place items.

(5) Costs for depreciation of government-owned equipment

(6) Costs for licenses and permits required by State or local laws for pollution abatement or by Status of Forces Agreements.

2-6. Labor and public relations

a. Engineer troop unit training in the execution of a CONUS MCA project will be accompanied by an aggressive labor and public relations program designed to acquaint members of adjacent communities (including representatives of management and labor) with the mission of the local Army commander in troop unit training. Such a program will stress the positive aspects of the training project and will mitigate adverse criticism when the construction program is initiated.

b. In accomplishing this program, representatives of the installation commander, the USACE district commander, and the engineer troop unit commander will communicate with representatives of management and labor. In the event assistance in carrying out the labor relations task is required, the installation commander will request assistance from the USACE district commander. All contacts with representatives of labor or management will be made under the supervision of the USACE district commander. The USACE district commander will request assistance, through channels, to the COE should unforeseen problems arise.

c. Information releases concerning personnel of the engineer troop unit and its training on MILCON projects will be made by the installation commander in coordination with the USACE district commander. The release of technical information relative to military construction projects assigned to the engineer troop unit will be made by the USACE district commander. News items and features on the construction progress will be coordinated with the USACE district commander prior to release.

Chapter 3 Troop Construction in Conjunction with Training Exercises Conducted Outside the United States

3-1. Introduction

This chapter sets forth policies and procedures applicable to military construction activities undertaken by engineer troop units in connection with military training exercises in areas outside the United States. Figure 3-1 at the end of this chapter illustrates the types of

exercises engineer troop units may participate in, places where construction may be performed, and the types of projects and funding sources authorized.

3-2. Project development planning

Project development for engineer troop unit activities is based on the long range schedule of exercises. Specific project characteristics are dependent upon the overall scenario and the supporting engineer training activities. Site reconnaissance and the resulting initial estimate of project scope and definition are essential elements of a preliminary budget estimate. Project development planning for engineer troop unit activities is as follows:

a. For CJCS exercises, the unified command sponsoring the exercise will develop the master scenario from which the engineer activity is derived.

b. The commander in chief (CINC) of the unified command is normally the exercise coordinator. The unified commands develop and program ERC and HCA construction projects with Service component and country team inputs.

c. The Army component commander and the MACOM providing the exercising troops will coordinate the planning, project development, reconnaissance, funding, and logistics elements of the exercise. Unless directed otherwise, the Army component commander is the Army exercise coordinator.

d. The Army component command engineer will normally coordinate Army engineer aspects of the exercise.

e. Consolidated guidance regarding project types and funding, cost accounting criteria, and procedures relative to U.S. Army engineer involvement in engineer troop unit construction and exercise activities is described in the following paragraphs.

3-3. Types of Exercises Occurring Outside the United States which may Involve Construction

Exercises occurring outside the United States which may involve construction are JCS directed or coordinated exercises. An exercise, which is of interest to the Joint Chief of Staff but directed by a strategic mobility or major commander-in-chief, is a JCS directed exercise. A JCS coordinated exercise is a minor exercise, the scheduling of which requires coordination by the Joint Chiefs of Staff because it involves the units or forces of more than one Service commander in chief or agency. The following types of exercises are JCS directed or coordinated:

a. Joint Training exercises—Scenario driven force-on-force deployments which include Atlantic Resolve, AHUAS TARA and BRIGHT/STAR exercises.

b. Combined training exercises (host nation). Combined training exercise (host nation) deployments include the FUERTES CAMINOS (FC) type exercises involving primarily engineer and medical units. They differ from the joint training exercises in that the host nation participates in the exercise and contributes in materials, fuel, and the costs of project transportation to the exercise. Combined training exercises are undertaken to—

(1) Provide reserve components (RC) engineer units the opportunity to deploy to remote OCONUS locations to fulfill annual training requirements. All RC deployments are conducted in accordance with the overseas deployment training (ODT). (See AR 350-9.)

(2) Expose RC and active component engineer units to a bare-base and austere training environment as well as environment-driven construction techniques.

(3) Enhance the readiness of participating U.S. and host country units.

(4) Develop a positive image in the host country toward the U.S. Government and its armed forces.

(5) Promote economic infrastructure development within the host country.

(6) Foster military-to-military relationships.

(7) Evaluate logistical sustainment operations.

3-4. Military Construction that can take place during Exercises outside the United States.

During exercises outside the United States construction will occur either at a U.S. military installation or not at a U.S. military installation. A "U.S. military installation" is broadly defined as a "base camp, post, station, yard, center, other activity under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of a military department or, in the case of an activity in a foreign country, under the operational control of the Secretary of a military department or the Secretary of Defense."

3-5. Construction at a U.S. military installation and its authorized funding sources.

a. Specified Military Construction (MILCON). All construction projects costing more than \$1.5 million require specific prior approval by Congress.

b. Construction funded with Unspecified Minor Military Construction (MMC) (ERC). Within the Department of the Army there exists an Unspecified Minor Military Construction Program for minor construction projects. Where there is a continuous U.S. presence in support of an exercise, minor military construction projects include upgrading of existing temporary facilities or provision of low maintenance usable facilities. Money for these unspecified minor military construction projects is set-aside within each MILCON appropriation. The Army uses the following funds without specific Congressional approval.

(1) Under \$500,000 use O&M funds (except for JCS directed/coordinated exercises)

(2) Over \$500,000 DO NOT USE O&M funds.

(3) Over \$500,000 to \$1,500,000 MUST use Unspecified Minor MILCON (ERC), but not for JCS directed/coordinated exercises.

c. Construction funded with Operation and Maintenance funds. If a construction project costs \$500,000 or less, the Army may use Operation and Maintenance funds, except when the exercise-related construction is JCS directed or coordinated outside the United States. Construction projects using O&M funds consist of structures of minor and or temporary nature. An example of such structures are base camp facilities, to include tent platforms, field latrines, range targets, installed relocatable structures or any structures which are completely removed at the end of an exercise. Analysis of whether construction is "temporary" should focus on the duration and purpose of a facility's use by U.S. military forces not on materials used. (For example, a brick latrine may meet a temporary need for a latrine facility which affords its occupants some protection from sniper fire.)

d. Exercise-Related Construction in conjunction with a JCS exercise.

(1) Exercise Related Construction (ERC) consists of all enduring improvements and structures constructed in support of JCS directed/coordinated exercises outside the United States. These construction projects are usually base camps which are reused.

(2) Section 2805, title 10, USC, establishes funding limitations on minor military construction projects not otherwise authorized by law. The total cost of Army funded exercise-related unspecified minor military construction projects (ERCs), undertaken in the context of exercises, coordinated or directed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff outside the United States, may not exceed \$5,000,000 during any fiscal year. Such projects may be funded only with minor MILCON (ERC) funds. They may not be funded from O&M accounts.

(3) The funding limit for ERC projects when using minor MILCON funds will not exceed \$1,500,000 per project. A minor military construction project is a single undertaking on a military installation.

(4) Requests for minor MILCON funds for ERC activities originate with the CINCs in accordance with (SECDEF) policy and are approved, prioritized, and funded by the Joint Staff at least 60 days before the desired obligation date. Obligation may not occur until Congress is notified by the Joint Staff.

e. Minor MILCON (ERC) funds will provide for construction in support of the following types of CJCS directed or coordinated exercises:

(1) *Joint training exercises.* Minor MILCON (ERC) funds in support of joint training will be used for:

(a) Materials, supplies, and services applicable to the project, including materials furnished on a non-reimbursable basis by other military services and defense agencies.

(b) Labor costs, except for U.S. military labor.

(c) Overhead or support costs identified as additional costs which would not have been incurred were it not for the project. These costs include equipment leases, if the equipment exceeds unit authorizations and contractor related services (for example, storage and handling of project materials). Contractor planning and design costs are not included in overhead or support costs.

(d) Relocation of civilian structures on a project site.

(e) DOD funded costs applicable to the operation of GFE including fuel consumed as a direct result of routine use and participation in a designated project and direct maintenance costs including repair parts installed for corrective repairs on vehicles and equipment by deployed exercise forces.

(2) *Combined training exercises (host nation).* Accounting rules are the same as accounting rules described in paragraph 3-5e(1) above for joint training exercises with the following exceptions.

(a) A memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the host country and the U.S. will establish the framework for CJCS directed or coordinated exercises. Normally, the MOU will require the host country to provide funds for materials, fuel, and associated transportation costs consumed in the exercises, and which are used in the actual construction of roads and bridges for the host country. The host country will make these contributions in recognition of the facilities and products that remain as a result of combined training exercise.

(b) Certain costs associated with combined training exercises are attributable directly to the project (for example, road construction), while others are administrative in nature. It is important to distinguish between the functions so that charges are applied to the proper account. For example, in apportioning spare parts costs, only costs that are a direct result of working on the project are charged to the Minor MILCON account, whereas costs attributable to equipment used in an administrative context are recognized as training support costs that should be charged to the O&M accounts.

(c) Combined training exercise base camps which endure and are reused in subsequent exercises are funded with minor MILCON (ERC). Any subsequent expansion of an existing base camp will be funded with minor MILCON funds (ERC). Repairs, not improvements, on reused base camps may be funded by the O&M exercise account to the limit of the scope of the original project.

f. Minor MILCON (ERC) project funds will not be used for the following purposes:

(1) Transportation costs of materials, supplies, and GFE.

(2) Travel and per diem costs applicable to troop labor.

(3) Costs of material, supplies, services, and fuel furnished by sources outside the DOD on a non-reimbursable basis.

(4) Equipment in place.

3-6. Construction done during an exercise conducted outside the United States which does not occur at a U.S. military installation and authorized funding sources.

a. *Exercise-related Construction conducted in conjunction with a JCS directed or coordinated exercise.* The same types of construction, as noted in paragraph 3-5d, are applicable when construction does not occur at a U.S. military installation. The accounting rules noted in paragraph 3-5e apply as well.

b. *Deployments for training.*

(1) Construction projects with a cost up to \$500,000, undertaken during Army, as opposed to JCS directed or coordinated, deployments for training (DFT) may be funded from OMA appropriations. A project that costs more than \$500,000 will be funded from the unspecified minor MILCON (ERC) appropriation. DFT project costs include materials, fuel, equipment rental, services, or other contract costs applicable to the project.

(2) If the project beneficiary is a host country, the host country

will provide funds for project materials and fuel used directly in the engineer project. Host country funding may be provided from its own government sources, or in some cases, from U.S. assistance agencies. Host country contributions do not apply to the \$500,000 new work project ceiling. Other costs for materials and fuel (for example, base camps, administrative and logistical support) are funded by the U.S.

(3) Engineer activities undertaken during DFT may be funded by other appropriations through their respective accounts.

3-7. Humanitarian and civic assistance

a. *Humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA).*

(1) HCA is a specific Congressional enactment (section 401, chapter 20, title 10 United States Code) which gives the armed forces the authority to engage in certain operations including engineer activities, that have as one of their objectives the enhancement of the U.S. military image and generation of good will among the populace. (See DODD 2205.2 and DODD 5111.1.)

(2) HCA activities must promote—

(a) The security interests of both the United States and the country in which the activities are carried out.

(b) The specific operational readiness skills of the members of the U.S. Armed Forces who participate in the activities.

(c) The foreign interests of the United States.

(3) HCA activities shall complement, and may not duplicate, other forms of social or economic assistance that may be provided to the country concerned by any other department or agency of the United States.

(4) HCA activities shall serve the basic economic and social needs of the people of the country concerned.

(5) HCA activities shall be conducted with the approval of the host country's national and local civilian authorities.

(6) HCA activities (other than De Minimis HCA (para 3-6b)) conducted in a foreign country require the specific approval of the Secretary of State.

(7) U.S. commanders may engage in certain activities essential to the accomplishment of their military operations that result in incidental benefits to the local population, but that are not considered to be activities under 10 USC 401. (For example, to establish a base camp, a commander may order wells dug, land cleared, and a road cut through the jungle.)

(8) To ensure that U.S. Armed Forces personnel participate in a particular HCA activity in a meaningful manner, U.S. military personnel must provide services relevant to their specialty. Therefore, engineer HCA activities should include personnel such as masons, electricians, carpenters, or heavy construction equipment operators. To ensure that the required training experience is gained by U.S. forces participating in HCA activities, a reasonable balance must be maintained between U.S. forces and whatever foreign troops are participating.

(9) Expenses incurred as a direct result of providing HCA (other than De Minimis HCA) to a foreign country shall be paid out of funds specifically appropriated for such purposes. These incremental expenses shall include the costs of consumable materials, supplies, and services, if any, that are reasonably necessary to provide the HCA. They shall not include costs associated with the military operation (for example, transportation, personnel expenses, petroleum, oil and lubricants, repair of equipment, etc.), which likely would have been incurred whether or not

(10) Assistance authorized by statute assists host countries by providing:

(a) Medical, dental, and veterinary care in rural areas of the country.

(b) Construction of rudimentary surface transportation systems.

(c) Well drilling and construction of basic sanitation facilities.

(d) Rudimentary construction and repair of public facilities.

(e) Education, training, technical assistance, and related activities for landmine detection and clearance.

(11) Congress authorizes O&M funds to be expended for HCA to cover the costs of materials, fuel, and equipment leases.

(12) HCA may not be provided to any individual, group, or organization engaged in military or para military activity.

(13) HCA projects are reviewed and approved by DOD and the State Department prior to initiation.

(14) Although usually planned for use during CJCS exercises, HCA engineer projects may be planned in conjunction with single military service DFTs exercises.

b. De Minimis humanitarian and civic assistance. De Minimis HCA is HCA provided pursuant to 10 USC 401 and incurring only minimal expenditures. The determination that an expenditure is "minimal" shall be made by the commander-in-chief of the region in which the country benefiting from the activity is located—

(1) In the exercise of the Commander's reasonable judgment in light of the overall cost of the military operation in which such expenditure is incurred.

(2) For an activity that is merely incidental to the military operation taking into account the amount of time spent on such activity during the course of the military operation, and reflecting the Congressional intent that modest activities not be subject to burdensome paperwork and other requirements.

(3) The following activities constitute examples of De Minimis HCA:

(a) A unit doctor's examination of villagers for a few hours, with the administration of several shots and the issuance of some medicine, but not the deployment of a medical team for the purpose of providing mass inoculations to the local populace.

(b) The opening of an access road through trees and underbrush for several hundred yards, but not the asphalting of a roadway.

3-8. Developing countries combined exercise programs

a. For the developing countries combined exercise program (DCCEP), 10 USC 2010 authorizes the SECDEF, after consultation with the Secretary of State, to provide funds for incremental expenses incurred by developing countries as a direct result of participation in bilateral or multilateral exercises. The term "incremental expenses" means the reasonable and proper cost of goods and services such as rations, fuel, training, ammunition, and transportation. The term does not include pay, allowances, and other normal costs for personnel of developing countries.

b. The OSD provides policy direction and oversight for this program.

3-9. Funding of transportation costs authorized by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs.

The CJCS, through the Joint Staff, will provide funds for the movement of personnel from port of embarkation to port of debarkation and return. The CJCS, through the Joint Staff, will also fund the costs of transportation and port handling associated with the movement of equipment from home station to the exercise site and return. These provisions apply only to funded exercises under the CJCS Exercise Program.

3-10. Other service funding

a. Service O&M funds are required for general support of troops participating in CJCS and DFT exercises.

b. Examples of O&M funded general support requirements include troop travel and per diem applicable to exercises (for example, pre-exercise engineer surveys, in-country transportation costs of materials and supplies, contracts for base camp maintenance, messing and laundry, etc.) and equipment leases if equipment is within unit authorization (except as specified in para 3-9).

c. Funding approval process will follow normal military service channels O&M funds are budgeted for each CJCS directed or coordinated exercise.

3-11. Project qualification

Within the scope of this regulation, stringent limitations are placed on the scope and definition of an OMA funded construction project in conjunction with a training exercise. The following limitations apply:

a. The project must be a single undertaking on a military installation and include all construction necessary to produce a complete and usable facility or a complete and usable improvement to an existing facility.

b. Maximum funded costs for the approved project will not exceed \$500,000.

c. May not be used with respect to any exercise-related unspecified military construction project coordinated or directed by the CJCS outside the United States, except for general support.

d. DOD must notify Congress if construction (temporary or permanent) exceeding \$100,000 will be done during any exercise. This includes not only O&M funds, but also unspecified minor MILCON (ERC) used during JCS directed or coordinated exercises.

3-12. Prohibition

The following are prohibitions applicable to this regulation:

a. Subdivision of a project to reduce costs to a level that meets the statutory limitation is prohibited.

b. Splitting or incrementing (see section II of glossary) the cost of a project to reduce costs below an approval threshold or the ceiling amount is also prohibited.

3-13. Limitations

The provisions and policies described in this chapter are limited to Army engineer DFTs and participation of Army engineers in CJCS directed or coordinated exercises outside the United States.

3-14. Project execution

a. Unit deployment, exercising, and redeployment will be accomplished with maximum emphasis on individual and unit training benefits.

b. Exercise related engineer activities require designation of an appropriate funding source and MACOM approval prior to initiation. Once approved, the project will be started and completed with the least practicable delay.

3-15. Project documentation and record maintenance

a. A project file will be established by the commander, officer in charge (OIC), or noncommissioned officer in charge (NCOIC), as appropriate, for each project.

b. Each file will represent a complete historical record of a project beginning with the receipt of the exercise tasking.

c. Project files will contain, as a minimum, the following documentation.

- (1) Name of exercise.
- (2) Mission.
- (3) Location.
- (4) Scope.
- (5) Tasking or approving authority.
- (6) Support unit.
- (7) Drawings (from initial drawings to as-built drawings).
- (8) Expenditures, to include—

(a) Record of expenditures charged to the project. At a minimum, this category of expenditures will include quantities and cost of POL consumed, materials used (to include equipment installed), and cost to the U.S. for service contracts or other contracts for the project, if any.

(b) Record of expenditures not charged to the project. As a minimum, a record of expenditures charged to training will include man-hours by grade and equipment hours by type. Where known, cost for transportation to the project will be included in the file. In addition, a record will be maintained of quantities of materials and POL consumed by the project provided from non-U.S. sources (for example, host nation).

d. Project files will be maintained per AR 25-400-2 for a period of 2 years following the completion of the exercise.

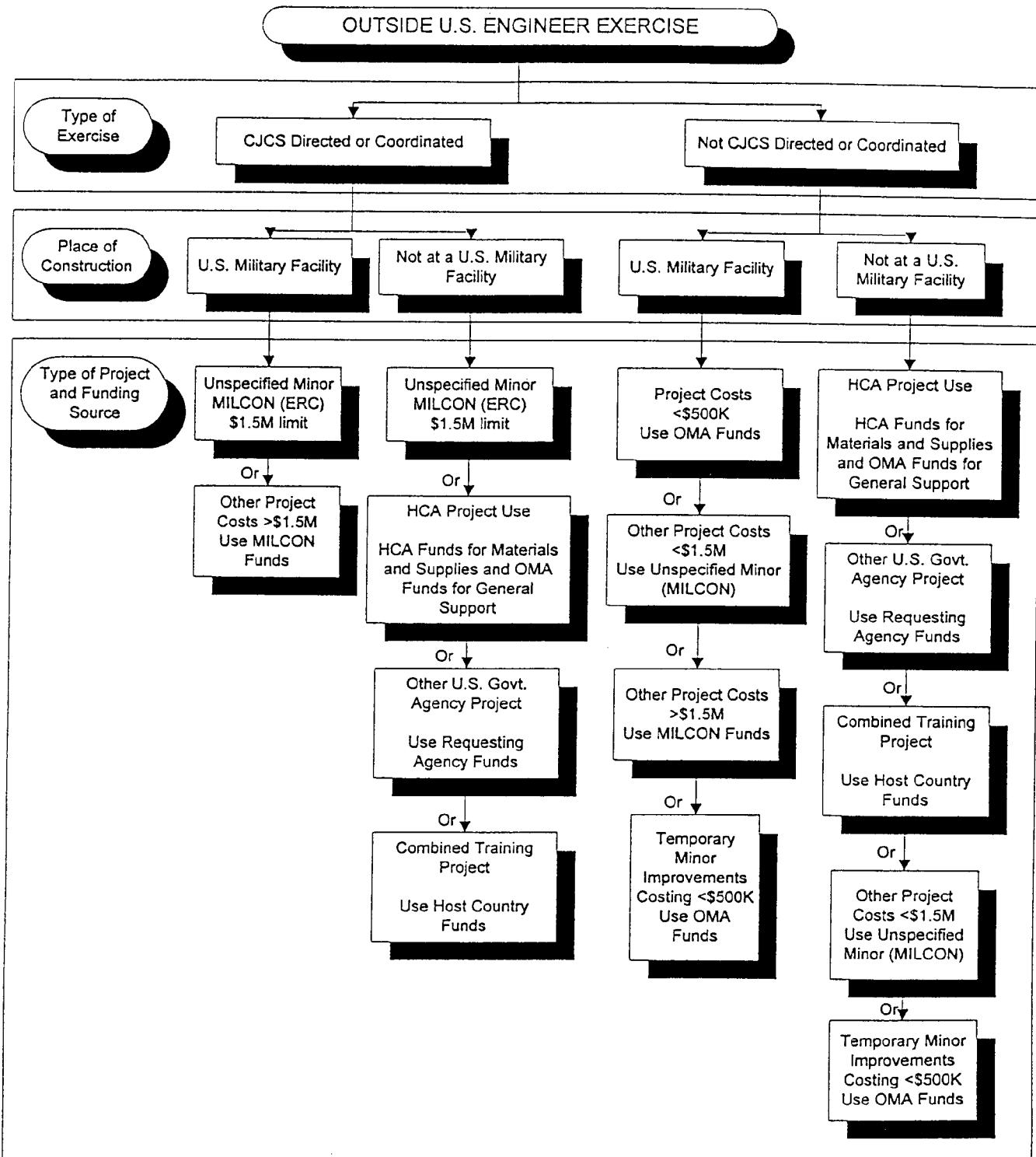


Figure 3-1. Engineer Exercise Conducted Outside the United States

Appendix A References

Section I Required Publications

AR 25-400-2

The Modern Army Recordkeeping System (MARKS). (Cited in para 3-15d.)

AR 215-1

Nonappropriated Fund Instrumentalities and Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Activities. (Cited in para 1-1a.)

AR 350-9

Oversea Deployment Training (ODT). (Cited in para 3-3a(2)(a)(i).)

AR 350-28

Army Exercises. (Cited in para 1-13a.)

AR 415-15

Army Military Construction Program Development and Execution. (Cited in paras 1-1a, 1-1b, 1-14a, 2-2a, 2-4, and 2-5.)

AR 415-19

Nonappropriated-Funded Construction Project Development and Approval. (Cited in para 1-1a.)

AR 415-30

Troop Construction and Engineering Support of the Air Force Overseas. (Cited in para 1-1a.)

AR 420-10

Management of Installation Directorates of Public Works. (Cited in paras 1-1a, 1-1b, and 2-3c.)

AR 420-18

Facilities Engineering Materials, Equipment, and Relocatable Building Management. (Cited in para 1-1c.)

Section II

Related Publications

A related publication is merely a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this regulation.

AR 1-1

Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System

AR 10-5

Organization and Functions, Headquarters, Department of the Army

AR 11-2

Management Control

AR 210-20

Master Planning for Army Installations

AR 415-28

Real Property Category Codes

AR 420-17

Real Property and Resource Management

DODD 2205.2

Humanitarian and Civic Assistance (HCA) Provided in Conjunction with Military Operations.

DODD 5100.3

Support to the Headquarters of Unified, Specified, and Subordinate Joint Commands.

DODD 5111.1

Under Secretary of Defense for Policy (USD(P)).

Section III

Prescribed Forms

This section contains no entries.

Section IV

Referenced Forms

DA Form 11-2-R

Management Control Evaluation Certification Statement

Appendix B Engineer Troop Unit Training Considerations

B-1. Challenge of Army engineer training

The constructive or destructive nature of engineer functions presents a challenge to commanders involved in the training of Army engineers. When engineers train realistically and effectively, some physical product normally results. The product must be destroyed, used and accounted for, or abandoned. Additionally, by virtue of the nature of military engineering work, engineers are in great demand throughout the TO. Supported units in CONUS or overseas are often in need of engineer work for their operational mission, or to protect personnel or equipment from weather, theft, sabotage, or terrorism.

B-2. Range of Army engineer activities

Due to their presence in the Combined Arms Team, engineers are frequently called upon to construct facilities which will allow other military services to train. They are often required to expend effort on products which have little residual or facility value (for example, defilades, tank ditches, and complex obstacles) and those built for a single training exercise such as landing strips, temporary quarters, and site preparation for relocatable structures. There are situations where the engineer training support effort must precede or follow other units in order to permit the training of the supported units. Engineer units must train with other members of the combined arms to develop team skills, but also must train alone to develop unit engineer skills and the skills of their secondary mission, fighting as infantry.

B-3. Defining Army engineer training

An important factor in the decision to employ an engineer troop unit to construct a needed facility is the inherent training value of the project. The training value of a project is determined by the degree of fulfillment of soldier skills and small unit training in accomplishing the work. If no such correlation exists, the training value of the proposed engineering project cannot be demonstrated.

B-4. Constraints on Army engineer training

Several factors constrain engineer training during peacetime.

a. Most engineer units are stationed in areas with a well developed infrastructure of road networks and airfields. This environment provides few opportunities to train on horizontal engineering (digging, grading) skills, or vertical skills (carpentry, plumbing). Environmental constraints also pose a major training deterrent.

b. The nature of training is such that soldiers must develop their basic skills through repetitive training experience. This must be considered in regard to the traditional training project in terms of customer demands, time, quality, and cost considerations.

c. Legal prohibitions and the commitment to avoid competing with the private sector limit construction projects the Federal Government may undertake with in-house capability.

B-5. Basis for project selection

Projects selected for accomplishment by engineer troop units to enhance their readiness will meet the following criteria:

a. Maintain unit integrity.

- b. Contribute to the attainment or sustainment of soldier skills and small unit training objectives.
- c. Be within the capability of the unit.
- d. Contain a completion date which takes into account the training aspect of the project.
- e. Engineer tasks must support and be relevant to the overall scenario, if conducted as part of a larger training exercise.
- f. Contain few requirements for unusually high skill level personnel or scarce materials.

Appendix C Domestic Actions Projects

C-1. Army guidance

Army guidance provides that no DOD funds be used to support non-DOD organizations or activities unless specifically appropriated for that purpose or support is incidental to a legitimate DOD mission such as training. Command domestic action programs must comply with DODD 1100.20 and include the following criteria for evaluating support requests:

- a. Support must fulfill valid training requirements.
- b. Support must be requested by responsible local officials and documentation must be presented certifying that no private or commercial source can provide the support requested from DOD.
- c. Potential private, commercial, State, or local sources of support will be further screened by the installation to ensure that the Army is not in competition with commercial sources of support.
- d. Participation in domestic actions projects must not selectively endorse, benefit, or favor any person, group, corporation (whether profit or non-profit), religion, sect, religious or sectarian group, quasi-religious or ideological movement, political organization, or commercial venture.
- e. Support will not impair accomplishment of the installation mission.
- f. Individual soldiers and DA civilians must be performing in military occupational specialty (MOS) codes of job series related to or enhancing activities.
- g. Training benefits must accrue to the individuals involved.
- h. Requested support must be provided with existing funds used for training missions.
- i. Installation commanders will ensure that the local staff judge advocate or legal counsel reviews all proposals.

C-2. Requests for assistance

Requests for assistance from private organizations and civil law enforcement agencies in response to domestic or man made disasters are addressed in separate DOD directives and implementing regulations.

Appendix D Management Control Evaluation Checklist

D-1. Function

The function covered by this checklist is engineer troop unit construction in connection with training activities.

D-2. Purpose

The purpose of this checklist is to assist the DPW and engineer troop unit administrators in evaluating the key management controls listed below. It is not intended to cover all controls.

D-3. Instructions

Answers must be based on the actual testing of key management controls (such as, document analysis, direct observation, sampling, simulation, other). Answers that indicate deficiencies must be explained and corrective action indicated in supporting documentation. These key management controls must be formally evaluated at least

once every 5 years. Certification that this evaluation has been conducted must be accomplished on DA Form 11-2-R (Management Control Evaluation Certification Statement).

D-4. Test questions

- a. Have HCA activities been programmed and budgeted? (HQDA)
- b. Have funds been appropriated for the exercise? (HQDA, MACOM)
- c. Are critical individual and unit skills enhanced by exercise activities? (MACOM)
- d. Have directives been published assigning design and construction of MILCON funded military construction projects to engineer troop units? (MACOM)
- e. Is logistical support provided to engineer troop units as directed? (MACOM, installation)
- f. Has the engineer troop unit commander coordinated the exercise with USACE? (installation)
- g. Has a joint agreement been negotiated for MILCON projects when engineer troop units are assigned to support another military service? (MACOM, installation)
- h. Has the Corps of Engineers provided the engineer troop unit with approved plans, specifications, criteria, and standards for MILCON construction projects? (USACE, installation)
- i. Has funding for OMA minor construction projects costing \$500,000 or less been approved by the MACOM? (MACOM, installation)
- j. Has HQDA approved funding for unspecified minor MILCON (ERC) or MILCON projects selected for engineer troop unit construction that cost more than \$500,000? (HQDA, MACOM)
- k. Has authority been delegated to the installation commander to use O&M funds for projects costing \$500,000, or less? (MACOM, installation)
- l. Are minor MILCON (ERC), OMA, and HCA funds used for engineer troop unit activities being programmed in accordance with current DA policies? (HQDA and proponent activities)

D-5. Comments

Help to make this a better tool for evaluating management controls. Submit comments to: Headquarters, Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers—Pentagon (DAEN-ZC), 2600 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-2600.

Glossary

Section I Abbreviations

ACSIM

Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management

AFH

Army family housing

AFR

Air Force regulation

ALRPG

Army long range planning guidance

ARNG

Army National Guard

ARSTAF

Army staff

ASA(FM)

Assistant Secretary of the Army for Financial Management

ASA(IL&E)

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Logistics, and Environment)

CINC

Commander in Chief

CJCS

Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

CNGB

Chief, National Guard Bureau

COE

Chief of Engineers

CONUS

continental United States

CRRC

Construction Requirements Review Committee

CWE

current working estimate

DBOF

Defense Business Operations Funds

DCSOPS

Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans

DOD

Department of Defense

DODD

Department of Defense directive

DPW

Director of Public Works

GFE

Government furnished equipment

HQDA

Headquarters, Department of the Army

MACOM

major Army command

MCA

Military Construction, Army

MILCON

military construction

MOS

military occupational specialty

MOU

Memorandum of Understanding

NAF

nonappropriated fund(s)

NCOIC

Noncommissioned officer in charge

OCE

Office of the Chief of Engineers

OCONUS

outside of the continental United States

ODT

overseas deployment training

OIC

officer in charge (of)

OMA

Operation and Maintenance, Army

OMB

Office of Management and Budget

OSD

Office of the Secretary of Defense

POL

petroleum, oils, and lubricants

PPBES

planning, programming, budgeting, and execution system

RC

Reserve Components

RDTE

research, development, test, and evaluation

SECDEF

Secretary of Defense

TDA

table of distribution and allowances

TDY

temporary duty

TO

theater of operations

TOE

table of organization and equipment

USACE

United States Army Corps of Engineers

USC

United States Code

Section II Terms

Alteration

A change to interior or exterior facility arrangements.

Army Long Range Planning Guidance (ALRPG)

The vision of the Army leadership that describes a framework for defining future requirements. The document analyzes national security objectives against a range of potential threats. It lays out planning assumptions and lists underlying conditions likely to hold true over the 30-year period. It examines political, military, economic, and technological events. The examination identifies trends and determines a range of possible results that bound the future operating environment. It then draws implications for future missions and achieving required capabilities. The ALRPG helps commands and agencies translate leader vision into long-range plans which guide preparation of the TAP.

Construction

a. The erection, installation, or assembly of a new facility.

b. The acquisition, expansion, extension, alteration, conversion, or replacement of an existing facility.

c. The relocation of a facility from one installation to another.

d. Installed equipment made a part of the facility, related site preparation, excavation, filling, landscaping, or other land improvements.

Construction activity

The activity responsible for construction contract award or execution of the work by other means.

Construction project

A construction project is considered a single undertaking to produce a complete and usable facility or a complete and usable improvement to an existing facility. A construction project includes all construction work, land acquisition, supervision, inspection and overhead costs, and procurement and installation of specific types of built-in (installed) equipment necessary to make a facility complete and usable.

Conversion

A change to interior or exterior facility arrangements so that the facility may be used

for a new purpose. This includes installed equipment made a part of the existing facility.

Deployments for Training (DFT)

a. A DFT is a small single service unit deployment conducted to provide unique and realistic training opportunities for U.S. Forces in a foreign country. DFTs generally involve only one unit and focus on enhancing that unit's ability to perform its primary mission.

b. Compared to exercises, DFTs are of limited scope and shorter duration.

Design personnel

People primarily engaged in design or the administration of design. All personnel whose salaries are paid primarily from planning and design funds and those who are paid from other sources, but who are primarily engaged in design or design associated work.

Exercise-Related Construction (ERC)

Construction on other than U.S. owned or controlled real property or an unspecified minor construction project predominantly in support of an in-progress or planned CJCS exercise outside the United States.

Expansion

See Addition.

Extension

See Addition.

Facility

Any interest in land, structure, or complex of structures together with any supporting road and utility improvements necessary to support the functions of an Army activity or mission. A facility includes the occupiable space it contains. The class of facility is identified by a five digit construction category code. (Refer to AR 415-28.)

Incrementation

The splitting of a project into separate parts where:

a. It is done solely to reduce costs below an approved threshold or the minor construction ceiling.

b. Each part is in itself complete and usable.

c. The total project is not complete until all parts are complete.

d. In order to determine what constitutes a stand alone project, i.e., a complete and usable facility, a comparison of interdependence as opposed to facility interrelationship should be made (see definitions below).

Installation

An aggregation of contiguous or near contiguous, common mission supporting real property holdings under the jurisdiction of DOD or a State, the District of Columbia, territory, commonwealth, or possession controlled by and at which an Army unit or activity (active, USAR, or ARNG) is permanently assigned.

Installation commander

Commanding officer of an installation. The commander of a military table of organization and equipment or table of distribution and allowance unit or activity who does not otherwise have responsibility for land, buildings, and fixed improvements is not an installation commander.

Interdependent Facilities

Those facilities which are mutually dependent in supporting the function(s) for which they were constructed and therefore must be costed as a single project, for example, a new airfield on which the runways, taxiways, ramp space and lighting are mutually dependent to accomplish the intent of the construction project.

Interrelated Facilities

Those facilities which have a common support purpose but are not mutually dependent and are therefore funded as separate projects, for example, billets are constructed to house soldiers with the subsequent construction of recreation facilities. Their common purpose to support health, welfare, and morale creates an interrelationship. However, neither facility is necessary for the operation of the other.

JCS-coordinated exercise

A minor exercise, the scheduling of which requires coordination by the Joint Chiefs of Staff because it involves the units or forces of more than one commander in chief or agency.

JCS-directed exercises

A strategic mobility or major commander in chief directed exercise of considerable interest to the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Major construction

Construction projects having a funded cost in excess of the statutory cost limitations on minor construction projects that are, or are intended to be, authorized and appropriated under MILCON laws. (See AR 415-15.)

Military Construction (MILCON)

Any construction, development, conversion, or extension of any kind carried out with respect to a military installation.

Military Construction, Army (MCA)

The program by which Army facilities are planned, programmed, designed, budgeted, constructed, and disposed of during peacetime and under mobilization conditions. The program also includes the acquisition of real estate and other supporting activities.

Military construction project

All military construction work, or any contribution authorized by this regulation, necessary to produce a complete and usable facility or a complete and usable improvement to an existing facility.

Military Installation

Base, camp, post, station, yard, center, or

other activity under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of a military department or, in the case of an activity in a foreign country, under the operational control of the Secretary of a military department or the Secretary of Defense. U.S. military facilities include buildings, structures, or other improvements to real property (10 USC 2801(c)(1)).

Military operation

A military action or the carrying out of a strategic, tactical, service, training, exercise, or administrative military mission.

Operational readiness skills

Skills possessed by service members that enable them to contribute effectively to the capability of their unit formation, ship, weapon system, or equipment to perform the missions or functions for which it was organized or designed.

Project, minor construction

A single undertaking at a military installation with an approved cost of \$1.5 million or less. It must include all work needed to produce a complete and useable facility or improvement to an existing facility.

Relocatable building

A building designed for the specific purpose of being readily moved, erected, disassembled, stored, and reused. This includes trailer-type buildings and excludes building forms provided as an integral part of a mobile equipment item but incidental to the equipment (i.e., communication van). (See AR 420-18.)

Relocation

A project for movement of a building or structure from one site to another. The item may be moved intact or disassembled and later reassembled. This includes connection of new utility lines and excludes relocation of roads, pavements, or airstrips. Relocation of two or more facilities resulting in a single facility will be considered a single facility.

Replacement

A complete rebuild of a real property facility destroyed or damaged beyond economical repair.

Splitting

See incremental construction.

The Army Plan

A plan that documents Army policy and provides resource guidance. It outlines national military strategy and security policy for the Army, states the Army's priorities within expected resource levels and guides development of the total Army program and budget. It records the Army objective force and provides additional guidance for bridging the gap between the planning force and the programmed force.

United States

All States, territories, and possessions of the

United States and all waters and airspace within the domestic maritime boundary of the United States.

WARTRACE

The deliberate alignment of Army forces (active Army and reserve components) for wartime planning to achieve national strategic goals. WARTRACE is the framework that align units for Major and Lesser Regional Contingencies; CONUS Sustaining Base; Contingency Force; and Theater Defense Forces.

Section III

Special Abbreviations and Terms

ASA

Assistant Secretary of the Army

CAR

Chief, Army Reserve

CMR

construction, maintenance, and repair

DCCEP

developing countries combined exercise program

DFT

deployments for training

ERC

Exercise-related construction

FC

FUERTES CAMINOS

HCA

humanitarian and civic assistance

HQUSACE

Headquarters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

MCDM

Military Construction, Defense Medical

ODT

overseas deployment training

UMMCA

Unspecified Minor Military Construction, Army

USD(P)

Under Secretary of Defense for Policy

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RESERVED

**MANAGEMENT CONTROL EVALUATION CERTIFICATION
STATEMENT**

For use of this form, see AR 11-2; the proponent agency is ASA(FM).

1. REGULATION NUMBER

2. DATE OF REGULATION

3. ASSESSABLE UNIT

4. FUNCTION

5. METHOD OF EVALUATION (Check one)

a. CHECKLIST

b. ALTERNATIVE METHOD (Indicate method)

APPENDIX (Enter appropriate letter)

6. EVALUATION CONDUCTED BY

a. NAME (Last, First, MI)

b. DATE OF EVALUATION

7. REMARKS (Continue on reverse or use additional sheets of plain paper)

8.

CERTIFICATION

I certify that the key management controls in this function have been evaluated in accordance with provisions of AR 11-2, Management Control. I also certify that corrective action has been initiated to resolve any deficiencies detected. These deficiencies and corrective actions (if any) are described above or in attached documentation. This certification statement and any supporting documentation will be retained on file subject to audit/inspection until superseded by a subsequent management control evaluation.

a. ASSESSABLE UNIT MANAGER

(1) TYPED NAME AND TITLE

b. DATE CERTIFIED

(2) SIGNATURE

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